

LOCAL NO. 1 OF UNION POETS
CARDS ISSUED TO SOME 150
JOURNEMEN ALREADY.

Members Will Have Dinner Once a Year
Least and Will Seek to Get Them-
selves Into the School Books Along
With the More Medieval Americans.

When it was learned yesterday that
the poets have formed a union and, as
told in THE SUN yesterday, have been
incorporated under the trade name of
the Poetry Society of America there was
some dissatisfaction around town as the
idea of a literary circle to literary
circle that several practical poets have
not yet been asked to apply for union
cards. A great, great many poets who
have telephones were called up yester-
day with the hope that they could explain
the oversight, but after the preliminary
"Numbah, please?" and a lot of clicking
word came back over the wire that "the
party don't anshah."

They were all out. It was Washing-
ton's birthday and so from the south
east of Staten Island to Yonkers post
office was putting in a day's work
writing original stuff at public school
exercises and other Washington cele-
brations.

Two officers of the society, neither of
whom professes to be a poet, although one
admitted that in earlier days he had
written a book of verse called "Stories
in Rhyme for Holiday Time," said yester-
day when asked the object of the Poetry
Society of America, which has just been
incorporated with the approval of Justice
Pitzke, that one of the principal objects
of the poets' union is "to give the poets
a dinner once a year."

Nevertheless, Post Arden Foster, doyen
of the Poets Eating Club, said to see
to it that his organization gave a dinner
to the poets every Thursday night in the
late Café Francis. And Arden has been
left out of the organization and it was
Arden who wrote the biggest thing
since Walt Whitman turned out poetry
at his home in Camden, N. J. Arden
has been accused of swiping from Whit-
man by some of the very men who now
have formed a sort of protective union
for the journeymen poets, but there are
those who know that Arden, a disciple
of Whitman but not an imitator, did not
steal Whitman for his stuff, but merely
was influenced by the good gray man
when he wrote.

On the green blades of grass, the green
leaves.

Sometimes growing in the cow pastures.
Again they appear in the back yards of
vines and wreaths and bind themselves to-
gether at the corner of Main and Market
streets, but there are other ones of the
street car tracks where golden ferns have
been shattered from passing hay wagons
coming to market carrying hay.

Oh, leaves of grass! Oh, you leaves of grass!

Among the list of names in the new
poets' union, however, one may search
a long time before finding the name of
Arden Foster, or even the name of Ed-
ward Russell. Nevertheless to Dick Le-
gation, who has been slipping a membership
card which carries a death benefit
privileges from Local 1. So also have
found Clint Seelander, Charles Fisher,
Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Edwin Markham,
who wrote a poem which he calls "The
Man With the Hoe," Josephine Preston
Peabody Marks, whose name is rhythmic;
P. West, B. Carman, Muriel Rice,
daughter of the founder of the Anti-Noise
Society; Leon Dabo, who, as everybody
who reads the name knows, is a painter;
J. O. Keefe, Gale Young Rice, R. Burton
of Longo, E. D. Sherman, Jessie Belle
Cheney and a great many other poets.

"In the textbooks of our schools," said
President Edward J. Wheeler, "the asso-
ciation last night at his home in the Se-
villa in West Fifty-eighth street, 'there
is no recognition of living poets or those
men who now are carrying the torch and
have taken it from the hands of Long-
fellow and the men of the New England
school, but there are other things we
wish to do. We want to see, as I
intimated a moment ago, the textbooks
of the modern poets contain the words
of Longfellow and Lowell, Whittier and
others."

Another learned also that in addition
to having dinner once a year, the poets,
who soon hope to make their union a big
national organization, intend to form a
committee to pass upon poems
submitted by the poets and then have
a good reader read the poems once
a month at meetings of the union at, say,
the National Arts Club. This already
and of the eight poets, a recent meeting
of the poets' union, and the closing minutes
of the meeting were a bit of class.

Another idea President Wheeler as-
signed last night is to form a com-
mittee which will select the poets who
will select all the books of great poems
which have been published in the year.
This within a few years will be gathered
together in a book which the union
reads and read when they don't feel
like going to the moving picture shows
or other things for entertainment. The
committee, said President Wheeler, and
first got the idea of forming the poets'
union, will soon begin to sort out not only
the books of poetry written in 1910 by the
poets, but will consider as well the stuff
turned out by the open door poets between
January, 1910, and the closing minutes of
the year.

In addition to feeding the poets at
regular intervals it was also announced
yesterday that the union "has been in-
corporated as a home by the National Arts
Club in the Park Avenue building. The
club will be the headquarters of the union.
At present the union includes not only
almost every poet between Staten Island
and the city street, but also poets from
all over the country, including Fla.,
Memphis, the Pacific slope, Red Wing,
Minn., and even Winnipeg have joined.
The fact that the union has eight poets
submitted at the last meeting of the de-
legates got over in more than gratifying
to the officers and bigger things are ex-
pected. Applications for membership
from a big squad of poets from Boston,
Brookline, Squantum and the general
neighborhood of Boston, where the union
movement is particularly strong, have
been received lately and in every case,
so it was learned, the applicants were
practical journeymen poets and admitted.
It is the intention of the guiding spirits
of the union, however, to keep the mem-
bership of the protective consolidation
strictly clear yesterday, to guard the
members at all times against violence in
the future. The union, however, will
merely go to the extent of submitting an eight
member foot line demand to editors,
a pocket squad may come in time, but the
union was assured that in case the
eight foot demand is hooted down by the
editors and a lockout or strike results
the poets merely will be stationed in
front of publishing houses and warn away
anybody with manuscript under his arm
who may approach the doors with an air
of wanting to sell his stuff.

"If one of our poets loses his temper,"
a prominent poet of West Thirtieth
street hastened to say last night, "I hope
the newspapers will not blame the insti-
tution for the quick temper of the indi-
vidual. The union is not a union of in-
dividuals, may forget himself, for instance,
to the extent of seizing the manuscript
or striking the no-union poet with it,
may be severe."

"Oh, I'll agree the town may see," one
poet granted yesterday, "perhaps a tray

THE BELIOR
ENTIRE BLOCK 66 ST. TO 67 ST.
BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AVE.
Every Room an Outside Room

Extremely convenient - right at the
86th Street Subway Station -
Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue
surface cars.

W. H. DOLSON & CO. AGENTS
2564 BROADWAY AT 86 ST.
TEL. 10400-RIVER

most any day in which there will be hell-
topay. Within our camp some poet
champion may land a wallop on the lamp
of some poor chap who while they scrip-
ple may deliver the goods.

Efforts, however, will be made by the
walking delegates of the union to impress
upon the pickets that they must not go
further when dealing with the union
poets in case of a strike than to chide one
who wishes to sell one's work during the
labor troubles.

CURLY, DINNER HERO.

Thrice He Got by the Guards at the News-
boys Home Dining Room.

It took nearly as valiant a man as
Hercules to hold the stairs against the
600 newsboys who flowed like the tide
into the Newsboys Home yesterday to
dine at the invitation of Mrs. Randolph
Guggenheimer. There were three on-
slaughts, and youngsters would insinuate
themselves through the coffee that it seemed
no human being could enter. But the
great of this was Curly.

Curly is a newsboy whose knowledge
of George Washington begins and ends
with the fact that he "was on a horse,"
said fact being gleaned from the hawkers
along Park row. It is not likely that
Curly's knowledge of the Father of his
Country will expand until next year, be-
cause before the dinner was started a
speaker who was holding forth in the hall
above the dining room to a wringing
mass descended from the subject and
mentioned food. The same moment the
impact of 250 empty kids hit the double
doors, the hall was empty and the dining
room full. That ended the speaking by
Charles Guggenheimer, the Rev. F. H.
Sherrin and other dignitaries.

After the chicken, two kinds of potatoes,
relics and turnips had vanished from
before Curly and he set up a howl for the
bread and butter. The crowd, slowly
down the stairs and rolled "the main".
But Curly had an idea. He took off his
coat, rolled it up and stuffed it away behind
a convenient sign on Chambers street.
Curly hauled his coat and rolled it up
and made for the door. The timid reper-
tories were being turned down by the dozen
after Supt. Fisher sized them up by
their sidings look and approaching the
door, but Curly, with the bravest
that wins, showed his ticket, pushed in
and was swallowed up by the crowd.
The time he spent more slowly, but in the
cool air outside a breeze down the
around the corner and went back on his
nerve.

No one knows how he did it, because
during the time when Supt. Fisher
and his assistants were throwing them-
selves against the yelling bunch in
the hall they had no time to watch in-
dividually, but when the crowd of two
and the boys cast one lingering look
around on the scene of devastation Curly
was helping himself down stairs by the
hazards.

"How many times did you make it,
Curly?" he was asked.
"Three," said he.

SALUTES COLORS NOT HER OWN.

Owned by Americans, the Metapan Would
Like to Change Her Flag.

South street in the neighborhood of
the district where once the flag of Uncle
Sam floated over the tall masts of a match-
less clipper fleet, rubbed its eyes yester-
day morning at "colors," which is clock.
The sound of a bugle stirred the few
patriots who happened to be within ear-
shot of Pier 17, East River. The bugle
was playing "The Star Spangled Banner"
on the United Fruit Line steamship
Metapan as the skipper gave
orders for dressing ship in honor of the
flag of his country. The "colors" of the
Metapan is the red merchant ensign
of Great Britain, and that is why South
street marveled. But it must be recalled
that the fleet of the United Fruit is owned
exclusively by American capitalists and
that there is a bill before Congress, re-
ported favorably, for putting the steam-
ships of the line under the flag that the
bugle celebrated.

PERU-EQUADOR PEACE.

Foreign Ministers Are Going Home Arm-
in-Arm.

Señor M. H. Cornejo, Peruvian Minis-
ter to Spain, and L. F. Carbo, formerly
Ecuador's Minister to the United States,
were coming out of the office of the
Hague peace conference the other day
arm-in-arm and in earnest conversation.
They had bought tickets to Colon, where,
by crossing the Isthmus of Panama and
taking ship on the Pacific, they will
go to their respective countries. Each
was unaware that the other was going
home by the Prinz Joachim, which sails
on Saturday, and their meeting in the
city was a happy coincidence. They greeted
each other with much cordiality.

Señor Carbo as commissioner of his
country signed the agreement arranged
by Secretary of State Knox by which
the border between Peru and Ecuador
will be submitted to the Hague Tribunal.
It was apparent from the way Señors
Cornejo and Carbo greeted each other
yesterday that they had made peace and
the most enthusiastic sort on the trip
down to South America.

The Weather.

Feb. 23. The area of high pressure and fair
weather covered all the country yesterday, save
for a few snow flurries in the morning in the lake
regions. It is exceptional to have so extensive
a wave of high pressure and fair weather.
The only low pressure was moving east over Nova
Scotia. The high area caused the coldest weather
of the season in the Southern States. In northwest-
ern Florida it was below freezing; the line of
freezing out into the Gulf of Mexico at this point
and thence across southern Louisiana and Texas.
The high area was a part of North Dakota
and Montana it was growing warmer, and it was
getting warmer in all other districts except the
Gulf States.

For the day was fair, becoming warmer;
wind, fresh northwest; average humidity, 65 per
cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level,
30.1 in. at 3 P. M.; 30.2 at 12 M.; 30.3 at 9 A. M.
Lowest temperature, 15° at 2 A. M.

**WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TO-
MORROW.**

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania,
New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair to-day
and to-morrow; continued cold; moderate to brisk
northwesterly winds.

For New England, fair in southern and local
snows in northern portion to-day; fair to-morrow;
moderate to brisk northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, fair to-day and
to-morrow; no much change in temperature;
moderate westerly winds.

For western New York and western Pennsylv-
ania, local snows to-day; cloudy to-morrow;
brisk north to west winds; milding.

PLANS TO KILL RECIPROCITY.

ENTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS
NOW SEEMS CERTAIN.

The Senate Insurgents Are Planning to De-
feat the Agreement by Offering Man-
 Amendments, Each of Which Will
Have to Be Debated and Voted On.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Indications
seem stronger to-day that President
Taft will be obliged to call a special
session of Congress to act on the re-
ciprocity agreement. While the opposition
in the Senate to the agreement itself
seems to be weakening, other complica-
tions in the legislative situation are
arising which are likely to result in an
extra session.

The Republican insurgents in the
Senate are now considering a plan for
holding up legislation and forcing an
extra session. At a meeting in Sen-
ator Clapp's room to-day this programme was
seriously discussed. The insurgents
realize that they are defeated on the re-
ciprocity for popular election of Senators
and probably also on the Lorimer case.
But they believe that they can win on
both propositions in the Senate as it will
be constituted after March 4.

News of the insurgent movement was
brought to the White House to-day by
friends of the Administration. Such a
programme will of course involve the post-
ponement of action on the reciprocity
bill. The insurgents are planning to
accomplish the defeat of this measure
not by filibustering but by adding a large
number of amendments, each of which
will have to be debated and voted upon.
The President intends, however, to con-
tinue his efforts for a vote on the bill at
this session and then to place the respon-
sibility for an extra session upon those
who have blocked the progress of the bill.

The Senate Finance Committee will
report the bill either to-morrow or more
likely on Friday morning. Lorimer's
speech interrupted to-day's hearing and
probably will result in the bill reaching
the Senate a day later than was expected.

PAPER CONSUMERS HEARD.

Representative of American Publishers
Association Favors Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—John Norris,
chairman of the paper committee of the
American Publishers Association, was
the principal witness before the Senate
Committee on Finance to-day in the hear-
ings on Canadian reciprocity. He de-
clared that the newspapers pay annually
\$1,000,000 more for the print paper than
they would be required to pay if normal
conditions prevailed. He cited the fact
that print paper had increased \$2.50 a
ton since the Payne-Aldrich tariff act
was passed, in spite of the lowering of the
duty.

"I suppose that if we had lowered the
duty another dollar a ton the price would
have been increased \$5," interjected Sen-
ator Smoot.

"You are at liberty, Senator, to put any
construction on the matter you like,"
replied Mr. Norris. He charged that
the International Paper Company had
increased the price of print paper from
\$32 to \$45 a ton since the consolidation
of the thirty-two mills under one manage-
ment. He charged that there was a delib-
erate effort on the part of the Interna-
tional Paper Company to "starve the
market," to increase prices.

Mr. Norris said that the paper manu-
facturers deliberately misled the com-
mittees of Congress as to the dependence
of the American mills on Canada for a
supply of pulp wood to keep American
mills going, as to the location and supply
of spruce wood in the United States, the
somewhat higher labor cost in Canada
than in the United States and the ability
of the United States paper mills to man-
ufacture print paper cheaper than can
the Canadian mills.

Much of the information submitted
as exhibits by Mr. Norris had been given
to the Ways and Means Committee.

"During July, August and September
last," said Mr. Norris, "the large paper
companies refused to sell paper at the
price of 1910. Later an agreed and uniform
price of \$45 a ton was demanded. The largest
purchaser of print paper in the country,
whose contract will soon expire, will
probably pay a \$600,000 increase this
year over the price which he is now
paying. But the paper companies have
expected when Congress fattens and fosters
concerns like the International Paper
Company?"

Advancing the International Paper
Company for its methods, Mr. Norris
charged that it had taken over 111 ma-
chines, but was now operating fewer than
100. He charged that the company had
added only two new machines. When the
merger occurred half of the machines
were out of date. "Its machines turn out
one-ton tons each," said he, "while a
modern machine can easily turn out fifty-
six tons daily. Why should the news-
papers be forced to carry the burden of
this load?"

Mr. Norris charged that the paper manu-
facturers of the United States were be-
hind those of every other country in the
world. "Instead of using the resources
of the United States to develop and im-
prove its paper industry, the International
Paper Company has used its profits to specu-
late in land, so that to-day it controls large
tracts and is flitting with the Provincial
Government of Quebec about the location
of paper plants in that section. It has
used the profits of the paper industry to
provide for a perpetual supply of wood to
supply for its present production."

Mr. Norris added that the company
had been for four years "selling" the
United States of holdings of wood in
Canada. He charged that American paper
manufacturers had offered their paper prod-
uct to publishers in the United States at
lower prices than they were getting in
England, and that Mr. Norris declared that
the story was denied and that he had ob-
tained telegrams from abroad showing
that prices for print paper were higher in
foreign countries than in the United
States.

Mr. Norris declared that his
information was official, the report of the
United States Consul at Sheffield.

Representative Swasey of Maine was the
first witness to-day. He declared that
the whole controversy of paper manu-
facturers and manufacturers came from a
misapprehension as to the supply of
pulp in the United States. "We have a
pulp in the United States than Canada,"
said he, "and if Alaska be considered
more spruce wood than Canada."

Mr. Swasey declared that Canadian
trade agreement would ruin the paper
manufacturing industry in the United
States.

Hastings of Niagara Falls defended
the paper manufacturers and assailed the
newspapers.

THE ANNEXATION BOG.

Premier Laurier Accepts Opposition Reso-
lution on Canadian Autonomy.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The annexation
boggy kept the House of Commons in an
uproar for four hours this afternoon.
The anti-reciprocity members of the
Opposition under the leadership of Mr.
Monk brought the hated word "annexa-
tion" to the fore by means of a resolution
amending the reciprocity resolution now

Dr. LORIMER'S
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
is the only dentifrice that thoroughly
and properly cleanses the teeth

under consideration by the House. Mr.
Monk's amendment was:

Before resuming the discussion of
the terms of the agreement concluded be-
tween the Government of Canada and the
President of the United States and with a
view to dispel the feeling of unrest created
in Canada by comments made in both
countries as to the political consequences
of the agreement the House of Represen-
tatives emphatically its determination to pre-
serve intact the bonds which unite Canada
to the British Empire and the full liberty
of Canada to control her fiscal policy and
internal affairs.

Minister Fielding characterized Mr.
Monk's amendment as a "side show" and
said that every member of the House
was entirely free to vote for or against
the reciprocity agreement. In response
to repeated demands from the Conserva-
tives that the reciprocity agreement be
submitted to the people the Minister of
Finance said he did not know how many
months or years would elapse before the
next general election, when the people
would have an opportunity to express
their judgment on the subject. He added
that he was confident of the result of an ap-
pel to the country.

Mr. Monk in introducing his amend-
ment said: "Gentlemen of this House,
I have the honor to announce to you that
in the United States to think that we
in Canada have not freedom, that we re-
quire something politically better. Would
any man on either side of the border
any further in this matter to accentuate
precisely our position? If I had a busi-
ness proposal to make to a man I would
not be very much flattered if he having
said to me, 'I am not interested in the
question of annexing me and causing
my identity to disappear.'"

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied to Mr. Monk
that he was not interested in the ques-
tion of annexing me and causing my
identity to disappear. The boy who
brought me a hero among all
the newsmen of Chicago at that time,
and to-day the papers in my hand are
filled with stories about him. We called
him Hinky Dink and the name has stuck
to him. He is Michael Kenna, the leading
Democrat of his district. When the
papers announced that I would be a candi-
date for the Senate and could be elected
with the aid of Democratic votes, Mr.
Kenna came to me and told me that John
Griffith, who represented his district,
would vote for me if no other Democrat
did."

Turning again toward the seat occupied
by Senator Root Senator Lorimer ad-
vanced toward him shouting: "Has the
Senator from New York ever come up
under conditions like that and ex-
posed cemented friends in the face of
the truth? Maybe the Senator from New York
and the Senator from South Dakota cannot
understand that kind of a life."

"I am not the only poor boy who has
come to the Senate," replied Mr. Lorimer
with deep feeling, "and I am not pleading
poverty for my hard knocks. I am not
pleading for sympathy. I am telling the
truth and why men voted for me. It is
a question of sympathy but a question
of right or wrong. If Senators be-
lieve me to be the low and vile creature
the Senators from New York and South
Dakota say I am, then you have a plain
duty staring you square in the face."
The Senator was somewhat startled at
this statement, but not so much so as the
one which followed as Senator Lorimer
said: "I am not every man's enemy, but
the only poor boy who has made his way to the
United States Senate and he cannot plead
his early poverty in defence of his elec-
tion."

"I am not the only poor boy who has
come to the Senate," replied Mr. Lorimer
with deep feeling, "and I am not pleading
poverty for my hard knocks. I am not
pleading for sympathy. I am telling the
truth and why men voted for me. It is
a question of sympathy but a question
of right or wrong. If Senators be-
lieve me to be the low and vile creature
the Senators from New York and South
Dakota say I am, then you have a plain
duty staring you square in the face."

The Senator was somewhat startled at
this statement, but not so much so as the
one which followed as Senator Lorimer
said: "I am not every man's enemy, but
the only poor boy who has made his way to the
United States Senate and he cannot plead
his early poverty in defence of his elec-
tion."

"I am not the only poor boy who has
come to the Senate," replied Mr. Lorimer
with deep feeling, "and I am not pleading
poverty for my hard knocks. I am not
pleading for sympathy. I am telling the
truth and why men voted for me. It is
a question of sympathy but a question
of right or wrong. If Senators be-
lieve me to be the low and vile creature
the Senators from New York and South
Dakota say I am, then you have a plain
duty staring you square in the face."

The Senator was somewhat startled at
this statement, but not so much so as the
one which followed as Senator Lorimer
said: "I am not every man's enemy, but
the only poor boy who has made his way to the
United States Senate and he cannot plead
his early poverty in defence of his elec-
tion."

LORIMER IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

Continued from First Page.

galleries found it of absorbing interest.
This was the portion of the speech that
brought tears to the eyes of several of the
Senators.

One of the Democrats with whom
Lorimer formed a warm friendship early
in life was Michael Kenna, better known
as Hinky Dink, the Chicago Alderman.
It was Hinky Dink who delivered one
of the Democratic Senators who voted for
Mr. Lorimer. It was Hinky Dink
too, who many years before had come to
the rescue of Lorimer when as a newsboy
in the streets of Chicago he had lost his
entire fortune of one dollar.

This incident, which formed the basis
of friendship between Lorimer and
Hinky Dink occurred when Lorimer
was only ten years old and Hinky Dink
was only a few years older. It was a
necessity for Lorimer to struggle with
the world for a living for his mother and
the other children. He was without
experience, but he was brave, and he
was a fighter. The Illinois Senator
told how he had invested one dollar in
five Chicago *Tridunes*, the only dollar he
had in the world.

He had hardly got on the street with
the papers when a band of boys assaulted
him and took them from him. While he
was standing downcast and in tears with
his last dollar gone, a little boy, a little
older than himself, came along and wanted
to know what was the matter. The other
boy became interested in his story, pur-
sued the matter with the older papers,
recovered them and returned them to
Lorimer's hands.

Out of that incident, said the Illinois
Senator, who had tears in his eyes, "grew
a friendship that has extended over a
period of forty years. The boy who
brought me a hero among all
the newsmen of Chicago at that time,
and to-day the papers in my hand are
filled with stories about him. We called
him Hinky Dink and the name has stuck
to him. He is Michael Kenna, the leading
Democrat of his district. When the
papers announced that I would be a candi-
date for the Senate and could be elected
with the aid of Democratic votes, Mr.
Kenna came to me and told me that John
Griffith, who represented his district,
would vote for me if no other Democrat
did."

Turning again toward the seat occupied
by Senator Root Senator Lorimer ad-
vanced toward him shouting: "Has the
Senator from New York ever come up
under conditions like that and ex-
posed cemented friends in the face of
the truth? Maybe the Senator from New York
and the Senator from South Dakota cannot
understand that kind of a life."

"I am not the only poor boy who has
come to the Senate," replied Mr. Lorimer
with deep feeling, "and I am not pleading
poverty for my hard knocks. I am not
pleading for sympathy. I am telling the
truth and why men voted for me. It is
a question of sympathy but a question
of right or wrong. If Senators be-
lieve me to be the low and vile creature
the Senators from New York and South
Dakota say I am, then you have a plain
duty staring you square in the face."

Saks & Company at 34th Street
beginning this morning, Thursday.

Every pair of these trousers is from our own suit
stocks or from our stocks of separate trousers.
They are perfectly finished, and the assortments
embrace a very extensive array of fine fabrics
in a variety of colorings. Exceptional values—
very.

formerly 3.25 to 4.00 reduced to 2.50
formerly 4.50 to 6.00 reduced to 3.50
formerly 6.50 to 7.50 reduced to 4.50

**Sale of Men's Imported French Printed
Handkerchiefs**
35c value at 2 for 25c
beginning this morning, Thursday

White grounds; with cross bars. Plain color bor-
ders and fancy centres in blue, tan, helio, green
or grey. This is an excellent quality handkerchief,
and it is not irrelevant to tell you how we come
to sell them at this price. We happened in on
a manufacturer who had made up these hand-
kerchiefs for a customer who had bitten off
more than he could chew. There were only 280
dozen, and we made an offer which took the
manufacturer's breath away. But he recovered
sufficiently to accept and the benefit is yours.

CROSS
89 Regent Street
Goods Charged in London to Home
Account—Prices Less U. S. Duties.

Some claim that the
CROSS LEAMINGTON BAG is
not made by us in our own
English factories. Truly—
to be great is to be misun-
derstood.

Cross Leamington Bag

Tan or Black Grain Oxhide—Moiresse
Lined—1 Large Pocket—Gift Trim-
mings—Single Handle—Box Bottom
for Protection of Articles—Light
Weight—
16 Inches—18 Inches—20 Inches

\$13.50—\$14.50—\$15.50

Catalogue Sent Upon Request

**SECOND FLOOR—TRUNKS,
MOTORITIES, GLASS AND
METAL NOVELTIES, SADDLERY**
Mail Orders and Special Orders,
Given Prompt Attention

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Agents Throughout the World

Up. (210 Fifth Avenue
town) Near 26th Street
Downtown—253 Broadway
Opposite City Hall
Boston—145 Tremont Street

END OF GREENE-GAYNOR CASE.
Indictment Against Capt. Carter's Secre-
tary Annulled.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 22.—The last
chapter in the Greene-Gaynor-Carter
conspiracy case, begun here in 1899, was
written in the United States court to-
day when the indictment against M. A.
Connolly, Oberlin M. Carter's secretary,
indicted jointly with him and Greene and
Gaynor, was annulled.

In closing the case Judge Emory Speer
said: "Although Connolly, then a com-
paratively young man, was induced by
Carter to perform and did perform, under
the dominating influence of his superior,
many illegal and improper things it does
not appear that Connolly in any way
profited because of his acts."

Connolly is a resident of New York,
where he holds a responsible position.
He is a brother of James B. Connolly,
the writer of sea stories.

United States Attorney Erwin says
that the indictment against Oberlin Carter
will not be pulled, but since it will be im-
possible to try him on the charges upon
which he was tried by court-martial and
convicted there will be no further prosecu-
tion.